

Quarterly Report January – March 2016

Madara

“MILK” in Hausa

Funded by USAID / Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)



PROJECT SUMMARY

Award No:
AID-OFDA-G-14-00084
Start Date: May 1, 2014
End Date: February 28, 2016
extended to May 31, 2016
Report Date: April 30, 2016
Total Award: USD \$1,529,825

1. Executive Summary

The MADARA program, or “milk” in Hausa, is building on the achievements of the OFDA-funded PASTORAL I/II programs (March 2011-September 2013) and the *Wadata Makiyaya* (June 2013-June 2014) program with the aim of enhancing food security and strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable households in the Filingué Department, Tillabéri region of Niger. The program is meeting the early recovery needs and rebuilding the livelihoods of 32,000 beneficiaries (4,600 households) over the course of 25 months.

Notable achievements during this reporting period (January – March 2016) include:

- ✓ Providing monitoring and technical support for 15 auxiliary para-veterinarians trained by the project;
- ✓ Providing technical supervision of the construction or rehabilitation of five mini-dairy collection and processing centers;
- ✓ Technical approval of the five centers, including two in Toukounous Station, one in Tamagorjeck, one in Garin Kimba, and one in Makani Souleymane;
- ✓ Installation of five solar cold chain systems in the five mini-centers;
- ✓ Providing material support for the completion of five animal feed banks constructed by dairy cooperatives (with funding from another donor);
- ✓ Targeting 1,300 vulnerable households for participation in Cash for Work activities;
- ✓ Carrying out post-distribution monitoring following the second tranche of grants to 115 individual micro-entrepreneurs;
- ✓ Monitoring support to 115 micro-entrepreneurs;
- ✓ Providing monitoring and technical support to 13 collective micro-enterprises (seven dairy processing groups and six animal feed banks);
- ✓ Organizing a study trip on the extraction of peanut oil to Dogon Douchi in the Dosso region;
- ✓ Identifying 18 new micro-enterprises (12 individuals and six collectives) totaling 54 beneficiaries (29 women and 25 men) for program support;
- ✓ Organizing 24 cooking demonstration sessions focused on the complementary feeding of young children aged 6-24 months;
- ✓ Increasing the awareness of at least 429 women on the five Essential Family Practices (EFP) in the course of cooking demonstrations;
- ✓ Organizing 104 home visits to monitor application of the EFPs;
- ✓ Organizing two radio debates around the five EFPs, which were broadcast in the zone of intervention;
- ✓ Organizing four village-level viewings of a video on exclusive breastfeeding, general hygiene, and recipes for the complementary feeding of young children;
- ✓ Collecting monitoring data on the activities of the program’s three sectors of intervention; and
- ✓ Carrying out a barrier analysis on the adoption of strategic feeding practices for dairy cows.

2. Program Overview

Large parts of the Nigerien population have been affected by severe food insecurity in the last decade, particularly during 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012, after a combination of drought, irregular rainfall and flooding decimated crops and forage. The pattern repeated itself in 2013 with the early arrival of the rains, followed by a prolonged period of drought that negatively affected both the production of cereals and the regeneration of natural fodder. The Filingué department, where livelihoods are centered on agro-pastoral activities, was one of the departments most affected by the recent drought. An estimated 23.4% of the population in this department was classified as moderately food insecure in November 2013, and the risk for food insecurity increased during the lean season of 2014¹.

The MADARA program is designed to help food insecure households meet their immediate needs and rebuild their livelihoods, while simultaneously strengthening the dairy sector value chain to improve availability and access to nutritious milk products. The MADARA program aims to work with communities to respond to the need for: 1) Opportunities to rebuild savings and livelihoods following successive crises; 2) Sustainable rehabilitation of pastureland to improve access to fodder; 3) Improved access to nutritious animal feed during the dry and lean season; 4) Strengthened animal health and nutrition and improved quality and quantity of milk production; 5) Increased availability and accessibility of local dairy products, and prioritization of dairy products for household consumption, in order to contribute to improved nutrition and dietary diversity; and 6) Improved hygiene in dairy production, and more sanitary conditions in local markets.

3. Performance Summary

Award-Level Beneficiaries:

Cumulative Period Targeted		Reporting Period Reached		Cumulative Period Reached	
Total	IDP	Total	IDP	Total	IDP
21,000 (3,000*)	0	12,159 (1,737**)	0	32,662 (4,666*)	0

* Total beneficiaries is based on an average of seven members per household; in parentheses is the number of households

**Because we are unable to disaggregate among the beneficiaries of each of the three objectives this quarter and ensure the absence of double counting, we took the largest number of households reached under any individual objective as our total reached for the quarter.

SECTOR 1: Agriculture and Food Security

Agricultural and food security activities for the quarter included:

- Monitoring and technical support for 15 auxiliary para-veterinarians (APVs);
- Technical supervision of the construction and rehabilitation of the mini-dairy collection and processing centers, as well as their technical approval;
- Installation of cold chain equipment in each center;
- Monitoring of animal feed banks and support to them in the form of “finishing” materials (windows, doors, roofing materials); and
- Targeting of 1,300 vulnerable households for participation in Cash for Work activities.

¹GoN “Enquête National”, p. 3.

SECTOR #1 Agriculture and Food Security	<i>Objective: Protect and enhance productive performance of existing animal assets to improve animal nutrition and strengthen dairy production</i>				
Geographic Area (s)	Filingué department, Tillabéri region, Niger				
Beneficiaries Targeted	7,000 individuals (1,000 households)				
Beneficiaries Reached (Reporting Period)	105 individuals (15 households)				
Beneficiaries Reached (Cumulative)	8,134 individuals (1,162 households)				
Subsector: Livestock					
INDICATORS	Disaggregated	Applicable	Cumulative Value Targeted	Reporting Period Reached	Cumulative Reached
Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	N/A	Yes	28,000	5889	26,998
Number of people benefiting from livestock activities, disaggregated by sex	Male	Yes	3,500	52	5,026
	Female	Yes	3,500	53	3,150

* Calculated by multiplying the total number of households reached (15) by average household size (7) and then estimating the percentage of men and women reached by taking the proportion of the total population in the area that is female (51%) and male (49%) and dividing the total accordingly.

Animal health activities included monitoring of 15 auxiliary para-veterinarians (AVPs) by the Departmental Directorate of Livestock (DDE) and the manager of the local private veterinary service (SVPP). This monitoring effort resulted in the following observations:

- Communication between AVPs, the SVPP, and the DDE regarding animal health has improved;
- AVPs have been effectively engaged in the government's vaccination campaign;
- All new AVPs are connected with experienced AVPs through shared training on vaccinations;
- Vaccination materials are insufficient for needs (one syringe for two or three AVPs);
- The activities of AVPs are in line with their business plans;
- All AVPS were present at their vaccination sites;
- The general population continues to avoid bringing their animals to the vaccination parks in spite of awareness-raising efforts.

Six new AVPs were trained by the program and received their kits, through a second tranche of grants for micro-entrepreneurs (see below), which include a clamp, a pair of scissors, an automatic syringe for vaccinations, a Plexiglas syringe, and a toolbox. The value of each kit is approximately 55,000 FCFA, or \$93 USD. Monitoring of AVPs and records of their consultations indicate that AVPS earn around an average of 50,000 FCFA per month, or a little more than \$40.



An AVP at work in Sabon Gari

Table 1: AVP Interventions by Animal and Ailment

Ailment or Action	Cows	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Donkeys	Horses	Poultry
Deworming	703	1273	2367	34	19	8	
Pasteurellosis	441	823	299	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea	59	117	203	14	0	0	0
Hoof and Mouth Disease	833	212	112	11	0	0	0
Wounds or rheumatism	16	3	0	0	0	0	0
Newcastle disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	1355

Cash for Work

In collaboration with the Sub-Regional Committee for the Prevention and Management of Disasters and Food Crises (CSR/PGCCA), Madara selected 1,300 vulnerable heads of households (442 women and 858 men) to participate in Cash for Work activities. Beneficiaries were selected from villages that registered more than a 50% deficit in cereal production during the last harvest season. The objective of Cash for Work activities is first to allow beneficiaries to earn much needed cash to meet basic household needs, and also to rehabilitate pastoral spaces through the recovery of 400 hectares of degraded land.

Table 2: Cash for Work Beneficiaries by Village

Name of Village	Total Population	Degree of Cereal Deficit	Number of Beneficiaries
Banguir Bouzaye	300	70%	26
Banguir Kourfayawa	344	70%	32
Banguir Bare Bari	302	70%	26

Tarkassa	1351	70%	118
Louma	6355	70%	551
Kagna Koira Tegui	1808	70%	159
Kagna Koira Zeno	2112	65%	183
Toukounous Station	1111	55%	97
Toukounous Arzika	855	55%	74
Ouro Barte	393	55%	34
Total	20898		1300

MADARA also carried out an inventory of CFW materials in each target village this quarter in order to assess gaps. Table 3 presents the current inventory of materials in each village, following the purchase of needed items.

Table 3: Cash for Work Materials by Village

Villages	Shovels	Picks	Pairs of Gloves	Masks	100m Rope	Measuring Tape
Banguir Barébari	30	30	26	26	0	0
Banguir Bouzayé	30	30	26	26	0	0
Banguir Kourfayawa	30	30	32	32	1	1
Kania Tégui	40	40	159	159	1	1
Kania Zéno	30	30	183	183	1	1
Louma	235	235	551	551	1	1
Ouro Barthé	30	30	34	34	1	1
Tarkassa	30	30	118	118	1	1
Toukounous Arzika	30	30	74	74	1	1
Toukounous Station	20	20	97	97	1	1
Total	505	505	1300	1300	8	8

A mission to identify Cash for Work sites was carried out by the Departmental Directorates of the Environment and of Rural Engineering across the 10 target villages. Ultimately, seven sites were identified, and a total of 110 beneficiaries (45 surveyors and 65 team leaders) were trained on techniques for the creation of demi-lunes. During the reporting period, 28.74 hectares of degraded pastureland were rehabilitated, with the expectation that each individual creates three demi-lunes per day.²

² However, in a couple of CFW sites, given the hardness of the soil, it was agreed that two/person/day is a more realistic requirement.



Delivery of CFW materials (left), the identification of a CFW site (center), and beneficiary training in Louma

Table 4: Land area rehabilitated in the last quarter, by village

Villages	# of Beneficiaries	# of Days of Work	Area rehabilitated (Ha)
Kania Zeno	183	5	3.3
Kania Tagui	159	5	3.04
Louma	551	5	16.9
Banguir Bouzayé	26	5	0.4
Banguir Baré Bari	26	5	0.4
Banguir Kourfayawa	32	5	0.6
Tarkassa	118	5	2.2
Toukounous Station	97	5	0.9
Toukounous Arzika	74	5	0.7
Ouro Barthi	34	5	0.3
Total	1300		28.74

SECTOR 2: Economic Recovery and Market Systems

The primary activities undertaken under Sector 2 this quarter include:

- Disbursement and monitoring of a supplementary second round of grants to micro-entrepreneurs;
- Monitoring and technical support for micro-entrepreneurs;
- Monitoring of the provisioning of five animal feed banks;
- Technical approval of the mini-dairy collection and processing centers;
- Installation of cold chain systems in each of the centers;
- Organization of a study tour to Douchi on the extraction of peanut oil; and
- Identification of 18 new microenterprises for program support.

SECTOR #2 Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Objective: Restore livelihoods of vulnerable households and improve access to affordable dairy products for communities in the Filingué department through strengthening of the dairy value chain				
Geographic Area (s)	Filingué department, Tillabéri region, Niger				
Beneficiaries Targeted	21,000 individuals (3,000 households)				
Beneficiaries Reached (Reporting Period)	12,159 (1,767 households*)				
Beneficiaries Reached (Cumulative)	22,750 individuals (3,250 households)				
Subsector 2.1 Livelihoods Restoration					
INDICATORS	Disaggregated	Applicable	Cumulative Value Targeted	Reporting Period Reached	Cumulative Reached
Number of people assisted through livelihoods restoration activities, disaggregated by sex	Male	No	1,575**	689#	836
	Female	Yes	1,575**	718#	718
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting their livelihoods restored within three to six months after receiving support	N/A	Yes	90%	NA	74%
Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities	N/A	Yes	\$7,500	\$0	\$8,335
Subsector 2.2 New Livelihoods Development					
INDICATORS	Disaggregated	Applicable	Cumulative Value Targeted	Reporting Period Reached	Cumulative Reached
Number of people assisted through new livelihoods development activities, disaggregated by sex	Male	Yes	1,400***	1588#	1797
	Female	Yes	1,400***	1653#	1871
Number of new MSEs started	N/A	Yes	400	0	173
Percentage of people, by sex, continuing in their new livelihoods by program completion	Male	Yes	90%	75% ³	NA
	Female	Yes	90%	83%	NA
Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities	N/A	Yes	\$124,000	\$0	\$107,755
Subsector 2.3 Temporary Employment					
INDICATORS	Disaggregated	Applicable	Cumulative Value Targeted	Reporting Period Reached	Cumulative Reached
Number of people employed	Male	Yes	1,050	858	2095

³ Calculated on the basis of individual micro-entrepreneurs only. The micro-entrepreneurs who migrated are regarded as failures

through Cash-for-Work activities, disaggregated by sex	Female	Yes	450	442	996
Average total USD amount per person earned through CFW activities	N/A	Yes	\$134	\$11.22	\$ 86.22
Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities.	N/A	Yes	\$201,000	\$14589.34	\$127432.34

*To avoid double counting, this was calculated by taking the number of households benefiting from new livelihoods development (471) and adding the number of households benefiting from livelihoods restoration who were part of an existing group or cooperative (26) or who were already existing AEs who had been retrained and re-equipped (15), plus the number of households new to the program benefiting from Cash for Work (1,232).

**450 women are targeted for this activity. With an average household size of seven, we estimate approximately 1,575 males and 1,575 females will benefit.

#Calculated by multiplying the total number of households reached by average household size (7) and then estimating the percentage of men and women reached by taking the proportion of the total population in the area that is female (51%) and male (49%) and dividing the total accordingly.

***120 men and 280 women will directly participate in new livelihoods development, to benefit their households of approximately 1,400 males and 1,400 females total.

Subsector 2.1: Livelihoods Restoration

Over the course of the quarter, MADARA and the Departmental Directorate of Rural Engineering undertook four joint technical supervision visits to oversee the construction of mini-dairy collection and processing centers. These visits monitored the progress of work and offered support and recommendations for improvement to the contracted builders. Visits were undertaken in each of the four villages concerned: Toukounous Station, Makani Souleymane, Garin Kimba, and Tamagorjeck. All five centers (four newly constructed and one rehabilitated) have been provisionally received by MADARA. Each center includes three rooms: one for the transformation of milk into cheese, one for safe storage of milk, and an office equipped with a table and three chairs. In addition to the land for construction offered by each village chief, each group helped to construct a wall around its center and purchased a gate for the wall. During the final two months of the program, MADARA will engage in discussions with the groups to identify their needs for complementary equipment (funds from the second round of grants to micro-entrepreneurs have been reserved for this purpose).



Technical approval of the mini dairy center in Makani Souleymane

In each center, cold chain equipment has been installed: two solar panels, two batteries, a solar-powered refrigerator with a capacity of 165 liters, and accessories. An official ceremony for the

hand-over of the centers to the dairy processing groups, as well as capacity building for the members of the centers' management committees, will take place during the course of the program's final two months.



Installation of cold chain equipment in Toukounous Station

Commercialization Study

A local private consulting firm conducted a study on the commercialization of cheese and the results indicate that the commercialization of *tchoukou*, a local cheese product, remains a promising economic activity in Filingué, particularly for women. The study used data to underline the fact that the market potential of *tchoukou* in terms of supply and demand is significant, particularly in terms of potential demand. However, constraints exist regarding the promotion of this product in the zone, and these constraints are varied (technical, organizational, marketing-related). At the organizational, institutional, and structural level, a significant challenge remains as improving the organization of the women's groups and orienting them to commercial production is a delicate process that will take a substantial amount of time. The next step will be to continue to strengthen the capacity of the groups, focusing on their ability to organize, work together, and act together to seize market opportunities and capitalize on their common market power.



Women selling cheese in the Filingué market

Subsector 2.2: New Livelihoods Development

Over the course of the quarter, 11 micro-enterprises (seven individuals and four collectives) received their second round of grants, which altogether totaled **6,083,625 FCFA** (\approx \$10,300). After this most

recent disbursement, all second round grants have been transferred, with the exception of those to the seven dairy processing groups, who must wait for the official hand-over of the centers before purchasing complementary materials and inputs. Additionally, grants will not be transferred to two individuals, one of whom is deceased and the other who migrated from the area.

Table 5: Second round grant disbursement details

Village	Micro- entreprises	Amount (FCFA)
Tarkassa	1	102,125
Toukounous Station	5	519,000
Tchiolé	1	400,000
Tamagorgec	1	2,675,000
AFPN Welli Toukounous	1	620,000
Garin Kimba (Weltare)	1	1,750,000
Maitalakia	1	17,500
TOTAL	11	6,083,625

The program carried out post-disbursement monitoring of 115 of 142 micro-entrepreneurs. This monitoring effort determined that 89 micro-entrepreneurs (77%) of the 115 had already invested at least 80% of the second round of grants in their businesses. Among the 142 micro-entrepreneurs, four have died and four have migrated from the area.



Micro-entrepreneurs in Toukounous Arzika

During this quarter, the program identified 18 new micro-enterprises for support, which were selected from 63 applications made by Livestock Value Chain Coordinators (LVCCs) and Local Health and Nutrition Coordinators (CLSN). Among the 18, 12 are individuals and six are collectives, comprising a total of 54 beneficiaries, 29 women and 25 men. Ten of the individual micro-entrepreneurs and one collective have already opened bank accounts with ASUSU. Training in business management for new micro-enterprises and the disbursement of grants to them totaling **5,229,740 FCFA** (\approx \$8,864 USD) are expected in the final two months of the program.

Table 6: Details on New Micro-enterprises

Village	Type	Activity	Grant Amount (FCFA) Requested
Agiguidi	Group	Sale of animal feed	829,000
Agiguidi	Individual	Sale of salt and <i>natron</i>	93,250
Agiguidi	Individual	Cheese	78,000
Banguir Kourfayawa	Individual	Sale of foodstuffs	114,040
Banguir Baré Bari	Group	Sale of animal feed	605,000
Banguir Bouzayé	Individual	Making and sale of salt blocks	150,000
Maitalakia	Group	Grain milling	1,050,000
Tarkassa	Group	Sale of misc. goods	377,000
Tarkassa	Individual	Sale of foodstuffs	53,250
Tarkassa	Individual	Sale of animal feed	145,000
Toukounous Arzika	Individual	Sale of foodstuffs	125,000
Takoussa	Individual	Sale of <i>pagne</i>	150,000
Takoussa	Individual	Thrift store	150,000
Tidiba	Individual	Sale of animal feed	150,000
Louma	Individual	Sale of women's clothing and jewelry	69,700
Rounfou	Individual	Sale of animal feed	95,000
Tanfadara	Group	Sale of rice	527,500
Rounfou	Group	Store selling foodstuffs	468,000
Total			5,229,740

Study Tour

To facilitate the transfer of knowledge on the extraction of peanut oil, the program organized a study tour to Dogon Douchi in the Dosso region for women from the dairy processing group in Toukounous station and micro-entrepreneurs from the village of Makani. In total, five women participated in this tour, which lasted three days. In the course of the tour, participants observed each step in the oil extraction process, as well as the use of modern extraction equipment at the Development Center for Rural Crafts and Agricultural Machinery (C/DARMA) in Dosso (the group in Toukounous Station has purchased this same equipment). Another benefit of this trip was that it allowed members of the group to link with peanut suppliers in the town of Douchi.



Traditional methods of peanut oil extraction observed through the study tour in Doutchi

Commercialization of animal feed operations by dairy cooperatives

During the quarter, the six dairy cooperatives supported by the project purchased animal feed (cottonseed meal and wheat bran) from suppliers in Niamey and Filingué and conducted their usual operations at the village level. Only the cooperative at Dinkim has not yet purchased new stock, as it is currently still selling old (but still viable) stock.

Table 7: Purchases and sales of animal feed by dairy cooperatives

Village/cooperative	Products	Purchase (Sacks)	Unit Price (FCFA)	Total Purchase	Sale (Sacks)	Unit Price (FCFA)	Total Sales	Account Withdrawals ASUSU	Account Balance ASUSU
Tchiolé/Beidari	Oilcake	100	8,595	859,500	38	9,750	370,500	730,000	152 400
	Meal	20	7,500	150,000	3	8,750	26,250		
Makani .S/Ladabi	Meal	240	7,500	1,800,000	55	8,000	440,000	3,000,000	142 200
Garin Kimba/Weltaré	Meal	230	7,750	1,782,500	17	8,000	136,000	1,750,000	2 888 000
	Oilcake	300	7,500	2,250,000	0	8,000	0	2,082,000	806 000
Tamagorgec/Niima	Meal	300	7,500	2,250,000	5	8,000	40,000	2,325,000	355 000
Toukounous S/Daddo	Meal	100	7,750	775,000	0	8,000	0	1,770,000	880 000
	Oilcake	80	7,500	600,000	0	8,000	0		
Dinkim/Niyadakokari	Meal	60	10,000	600,000	12	11,000	132,000	600,000	1 886 000
TOTAL		1,430		11,067,000	130		1,144,750	12,257,000	7,109,600

Each dairy cooperative has constructed its own animal feed bank with material support from the Vitol Foundation. In order to ensure the sustainability of the banks and related activities, in the final

two months of the program, MADARA will retrain members of the cooperatives' management committees on cooperative principles and effective management tools.



The animal feed bank in Toukounous Station

During this quarter, the Daddo dairy cooperative in Toukounous Station and the Niima cooperative in Tamagorjeck also purchased, through Development Center for Rural Crafts and Agricultural Machinery (C/DARMA), crop residue grinders for the fabrication of animal feed. C/DARMA also trained members of the two cooperatives in the use and maintenance of the machines.



Members of the cooperatives of Toukounous Station (left) and Tamagorjeck with their grinders

Subsector 2.3: Temporary Employment

Cash for Work activities this quarter targeted 1,300 vulnerable households. Each beneficiary worked for a period of five days, earning 1,300 FCFA per day. As a result, the program paid out a total of **8,450,000 FCFA** directly to beneficiaries. The objective of this work is to allow vulnerable households to earn income to cover basic needs during the ongoing lean season.

Table 8: Cash for Work payments by Village

Villages	# of beneficiaries	# of days worked	Amount Paid (FCFA)
Kania Zeno	183	5	1,189,500

Kania Tagui	159	5	1,033,500
Louma	551	5	3,581,500
Banguir Bouzayé	26	5	169,000
Banguir baré bari	26	5	169,000
Banguir Kourfayawa	32	5	208,000
Tarkassa	118	5	767,000
Toukounouss Station	97	5	630,500
Toukounouss Arzika	74	5	481,000
Ouro Barthi	34	5	221,000
Total	1300	5	8,450,000

SECTOR 3: Nutrition

The primary activities undertaken under Sector 3 this quarter include:

- Village-level cooking demonstrations followed by awareness-raising sessions on Essential Family Practices (EFPs);
- Organization of home visits focused on the application of EFPs;
- Monitoring of the EFP awareness-raising activities carried out by listening clubs;
- Organization of debates on the EFPs to be broadcast on local radio;
- Organization of village-level viewings of a video on exclusive breastfeeding, general hygiene, and recipes for the complementary feeding of young children; and
- Discussions with beneficiaries on the sustainability of nutrition activities.

SECTOR #3 Nutrition	<i>Objective: Improve uptake of key Infant and Young Child Feeding and optimal maternal nutrition practices</i>				
Geographic Area (s)	Filingué department, Tillabéri region, Niger				
Beneficiaries Targeted	21,000 individuals (3,000 households)				
Beneficiaries Reached (Reporting Period)	2,709 (387 households*)				
Beneficiaries Reached (Cumulative)	8,011 (1,879 households**)				
Subsector: Infant and Young Child Feeding and Behavior Change					
INDICATORS	Disaggregated	Applicable	Cumulative Value Targeted	Reporting Period Reached	Cumulative Reached
Number and percentage of infants 0-<6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	N/A	Yes	700	1879, 85%	NA
Number and percentage of children 6-<24 months of age who receive foods daily from 4 or more food groups (to achieve minimum dietary diversity)	N/A	Yes	1,500 (40%)	265, 12%	0***

Number of people receiving behavior change interventions, by sex and age (0-11 months, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-49 years, 50-60 years, 60+ years)	Age	Female	Male		
	0-11months	450	450	117#	846
	1-4 years	2,100	2,100	542#	4,352
	5-14 years	5,000	4,000	1159#	7,336
	15-49 years	3,200	2,600	749#	4,968
	50-60 years	340	250	76#	93
	60+ years	310	200	66#	81

*To avoid double-counting, calculated by taking the number of individuals at the best attended cooking demonstration (430) and reducing by 10% to reflect the probability that individuals from the same household (sister wives or mothers and daughters) were present at the same demonstration.

**Calculated by adding 857 infants to the number of total individuals (previously 7,154), to reflect the fact that based on our sample household date, 1,879 infants have been exclusively breastfed, increasing the number of households reached from 1,022, as well as the number of individuals.

***Will be measured during the endline evaluation.

#Calculated by dividing up proportionally the total number of individuals reached by the age distribution of the area of intervention.

MADARA organized 24 cooking demonstrations this quarter in order to provide pregnant and lactating mothers with ideas for the complementary feeding of young children, aged 6-24 months. Twelve demonstrations focused on the fourth recipe to date presented by the program (millet porridge enriched with milk and peanut oilcake), with an additional 12 on the fifth recipe (vegetable purée enriched with liver). A total of 430 and 377 individuals, respectively, participated in the demonstrations and also took part in subsequent discussions on the EFPs. One should also note that CLSNs and listening clubs made good use of radios this quarter to promote the EFPs at cooking demonstrations and other formal community-level events.

Table 9 Participation in Cooking Demonstrations, by village

Village	Participation		
	Men	Women	Total
Fourth Recipe			
Tarkassa	0	41	41
Takoussa	0	39	39
Makani	0	25	25
Banguir kourfayawa	0	25	25
Banguir bouzayé	1	39	40
Banguir barébari	0	38	38
Agiguidi	0	49	49
Tanfadara	0	51	51
Rounfou	0	39	39
Maitalakia	0	25	25
Solowa	0	21	21
Dinkim	0	35	35

Total	1	429	430
Fifth Recipe			
Dinkim	0	34	34
Solowa	0	25	25
Gorou	0	37	37
Agiguidi	0	34	34
Garin Mangassa	0	22	22
Maitalakia	0	40	40
Takoussa	0	43	43
Banguir Bouzayé	0	26	26
Banguir Baré bari	0	43	43
Tarkassa	0	20	20
Makani	0	28	28
Banguir kourfayawa	0	45	45
Total	0	377	377

Monitoring data shows that 85% of target women are practicing exclusive breastfeeding, while only 12% are practicing dietary diversification using the four food groups as a standard. This latter figure may be explained in part by women's heavy household workloads (which allows little free time to search out and prepare new foods). The facts that women have little buying power and that many fruits and vegetables are not available on local markets are additional limitations.

The program logged 104 home visits at the village level this quarter. Subjects addressed during the course of these visits included complementary feeding, general hygiene, and exclusive breastfeeding. The objective of the home visits is to identify women who are too shy to participate in discussions in large groups and to visit them in their homes when they are more confident and receptive to messaging. The visits are also targeted for women who practiced exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding to provide them with further advice. CLSNs have noted acceptable levels of hygiene in the homes they have visited, and many beneficiaries have testified to the advantages of the EFPs. One woman from Takoussa who practiced exclusive breastfeeding and continued with complementary feeding of her infant noted, "My child began to teethe without having diarrhea or vomiting like my other children did during the same period."



Radio Debates

The program organized two, one-hour radio debates on the EFPs this quarter. Partners from the sanitary district of Filingué (a nutrition focal point, midwife and leader from the local health center) and a religious opinion leader participated in these debates. They were broadcast by a rural radio station covering each of the program's 24 target villages. The broadcasts of both debates were integrated into radio programming and were re-broadcast for free, resulting in a total of 10 broadcasts of the debates. Four showings of a video on the EFPs took place this quarter, with 178 total women participating in the villages of Tamagorjeck, Banguir Kourfayawa, Banguir Bouzayé, and Banguir Barébari. The video educated women on poor health and nutrition practices in the hopes that they will be avoided in the future.

Table 10: Number of women viewing video, by village

Villages	Number of Participants
Banguir Bouzayé	29
Banguir Kourfayawa	43
Banguir Barébari	51
Tamagorjeck	55
Total	178

4. Monitoring & Evaluation

This quarter, monitoring activities were undertaken not only to assess the viability and profitability of micro-enterprises, as is typical, but also to assess the application of two of the five EFPs, specifically:

- The number of children of six months or younger who are being exclusively breastfed; and
- The number of children aged 6-24 months who are receiving a minimally diverse diet.

In addition, monitoring data was also collected at the time of the original planned closeout of the program (the end of February) on indicators for the Agriculture and Food Security sector.

Monitoring Methodology

In order to assess the viability of program-supported micro-enterprises, a simple calculation was done, subtracting an enterprise's debts (D) from its assets⁴(A). Thus:

- If A-D is negative, the enterprise is considered in debt or non-viable (no longer practicing);
- If A-D is positive or zero, the enterprise is considered profitable or viable (still practicing).

In terms of the monitoring of Agriculture and Food Security activities, six villages were selected, in which five beneficiaries who are cheese makers and had received training on hygiene in the cheese production process, were interviewed.

For nutrition activities, the program selected a sample of four villages where CLSN had carried out awareness-raising sessions on the five EFPs and at least four cooking demonstrations. In each village, 10 beneficiaries with children aged 0-6 months and 6-24 months were chosen for interviews.

⁴ Assets are calculated by adding together the total value of existing stock, own consumption, outstanding loans, cash, liquid savings, and savings in kind.

Table 11: Program Monitoring Results, January – March 2016

Indicator	Value	Observations
1.2. : % variation in the value of dairy products sold (average value of sales during the dry and rainy seasons)	Dry Season: 16,920 CFA Rainy Season: 28,770 CFA Percentage difference: 41% decrease during the rainy season	Average value at the mid-term: 16,679 CFA
2.3 : % of people disaggregated by sex who continue to practice new activities supported by the program	Women: 83% Men: 75% Total: 77%	
3.1 : Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 6 months benefiting from exclusive breastfeeding	85%	
3.2 : Proportion of children between the ages of 6 and 24 months receiving food from the four food groups on a daily basis	12%	
1.3.1 : % of livestock owners who bought animal feed in the last 12 months (disaggregated by forage purchases and concentrated feed purchases)	Total: 90% Among the 90%: 81% purchased concentrated feed; 19% purchased concentrated feed and forage	
1.4.1 : % of livestock owners applying at least 2 improved techniques in animal health, nutrition, or hygienic milking	41%	100% of livestock owners confirmed applying at least one improved technique
2.2.1 : Number of micro-entrepreneurs applying at least three business management techniques learned through the	89%	Techniques are related to marketing, inventory management, and procurement

program		
---------	--	--

The second key activity carried out over the course of this quarter was a barrier analysis on the adoption of strategic feeding techniques for dairy cows. The analysis identified multiple factors (e.g., increased perceptions of benefits, increased perceptions of feasibility, and development of norms around strategic feeding) that can further influence non-practicing livestock rearers to adopt desired practices. It also proposed several activities (exchange visits, field schools, radio communication campaigns, etc.) to realize a greater rate of adoption. The full results of this analysis can be found in an annex to the report.

5. Coordination

Over the course of the quarter, MADARA continued to participate in meetings of the food security sub-cluster coordinated by OCHA at the regional level and also in meetings of the health and nutrition sub-cluster at the departmental level coordinated by the Departmental Directorate of Public Health. In addition, the program organized and participated in several meetings on animal health coordinated by the Department of Livestock with the active participation of the local Private Veterinary Service and other partners.

6. Upcoming Activities

For the final two months of the program, MADARA will focus on the following activities:

- ✓ Training of 30 new micro-entrepreneurs (12 individuals and 18 members of collectives) and 173 existing micro-entrepreneurs (134 individuals and 39 members of collectives) on business management;
- ✓ Disbursement of grants to the 18 new micro-enterprises (12 individuals and six collectives) in the amount of **5,229,740 FCFA**;
- ✓ Monitoring and technical support for all micro-enterprises supported by the program;
- ✓ Retraining for the members of the management committees of dairy processing groups and dairy cooperatives in cooperative principles, financial management, and the implementation of transparent management systems;
- ✓ Elaboration and implementation of a plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations of the cheese commercialization study;
- ✓ Technical supervision of Cash for Work activities by the CSR/PGCCA with the support of MADARA;
- ✓ Organization of an official hand-over ceremony for the mini-dairy collection and processing centers to dairy processing groups;
- ✓ Organization of cooking demonstrations for the final two recipes;
- ✓ Training or retraining of 112 CLSN and 32 *matrones* on the five EFPs and communication techniques for behavior change;
- ✓ Carrying out of a distribution monitoring study;
- ✓ Organization of three workshops on program lessons learned;
- ✓ Final evaluation of the program; and
- ✓ Production of a documentary film on the achievements of the MADARA program.